

**AP[®] COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS
2015 SCORING GUIDELINES**

Question 8

6 points

Part (a): 2 points

One point is earned for correctly identifying one group that has engaged in terrorism in Great Britain.

One point is earned for correctly describing the group's major demand.

Group that has engaged in terrorism in Great Britain in the last 20 years	The group's major demand
• IRA (Irish Republican Army) • Northern Irish extremist groups	• Withdrawal of British troops from Northern Ireland • Unify with Republic of Ireland • Increased autonomy for Northern Ireland from Great Britain
• Al Qaeda • Islamic extremists	• Withdrawal of British troops from Iraq/Afghanistan • Ending British support for Israel • Ending Western influence in Muslim world

Part (b): 1 point

One point is earned for correctly describing a policy response the government of Great Britain adopted to address domestic terrorism:

- Funding for antiterrorism policing and alert systems
- Stricter laws about immigration
- CCTV surveillance
- Limitations of civil liberties
- Public education campaigns
- Dialogue with religious communities
- Withdrawal of troops from contested areas

For Northern Ireland only:

- Peace treaty (Good Friday Peace Accord)
- Devolution to a Northern Ireland Parliament (Stormont)
- Power-sharing agreement

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Question 8 (continued)

Part (c): 2 points

One point is earned for correctly identifying one group that has engaged in terrorism in Nigeria.

One point is earned for correctly describing the group's major demand.

Group that has engaged in terrorism in Nigeria in the last 20 years	The group's major demand
• Boko Haram • ISIS (ISIL/Islamic State/Daesh) • Al Qaeda • Islamic extremists	• Islamic State • Rejection of Western influence • Rejection of modernization • Rejection of female empowerment
• MEND • MOSOP • Niger Delta extremists	• Environmental justice • Economic justice/equitable access to oil revenues

Part (d): 1 point

One point is earned for correctly describing a policy response the government of Nigeria adopted to address domestic terrorism:

- Deployed the military
- Requested international support
- Negotiated amnesties
- Initiated payments to disrupted communities
- High-level arrests

A score of zero (0) is earned for an attempted answer that earns no points or an off-task answer.

A score of dash (—) is earned for a blank.

8. The governments of both Great Britain and Nigeria have responded to domestic terrorism in the last twenty years.
- (a) Identify one group that has engaged in terrorism in Great Britain and describe its major demand.
 - (b) Describe one policy response the government of Great Britain adopted to address domestic terrorism.
 - (c) Identify one group that has engaged in terrorism in Nigeria and describe its major demand.
 - (d) Describe one policy response the government of Nigeria adopted to address domestic terrorism.

a) The IRA has demanded the creation of a united Irish state.

~~b) Great Britain sent more troops to Ireland.~~

c) Bolko Haram calls for the removal of all western education.

d) The Nigerian government has sent ~~para~~ the military to battle the terrorists.

b) ~~To~~ To appease those dissatisfied with English rule, Great Britain ~~devalued~~ delegated some functions of the government to a subnational ~~governe~~ government in Northern Ireland.

8. The governments of both Great Britain and Nigeria have responded to domestic terrorism in the last twenty years.

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- (a) Identify one group that has engaged in terrorism in Great Britain and describe its major demand.
- (b) Describe one policy response the government of Great Britain adopted to address domestic terrorism.
- (c) Identify one group that has engaged in terrorism in Nigeria and describe its major demand.
- (d) Describe one policy response the government of Nigeria adopted to address domestic terrorism.

a) A significant terrorist group in Great Britain's history is the Irish Republican Army, and its major demand was Irish independence.

b) Great Britain responded by granting independence to Northern Ireland in 1998, and offering significant devolution of power to Southern Ireland, Wales, and Scotland.

c) MENU is a significant terrorist group in Nigeria. MENU stands for: Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta and their major demand is that oil companies ~~the~~ leave the Niger Delta, or at the very least distribute wealth more evenly throughout the region.

d) Nigeria addressed MENU by offering ~~amnesty~~ amnesty and payment in return for turning over weapons and surrendering. MENU agrees, but in spite of previous promises, their leader was arrested less than a year later, and MENU remobilized.

8. The governments of both Great Britain and Nigeria have responded to domestic terrorism in the last twenty years.
- (a) Identify one group that has engaged in terrorism in Great Britain and describe its major demand.
 - (b) Describe one policy response the government of Great Britain adopted to address domestic terrorism.
 - (c) Identify one group that has engaged in terrorism in Nigeria and describe its major demand.
 - (d) Describe one policy response the government of Nigeria adopted to address domestic terrorism.

a.) The Muslim population in Great Britain has, in the past, engaged in terrorism. Their major demand or goal was to simply destroy democracy and allies with the United States.

b.) In response to these events, the British government adopted ~~the policy of~~ certain policies including airplane checks, and border control, much like the US.

c.) In Nigeria, there have been major disputes between the Muslim north and the Christian south. The Nigerian Muslims and Christians have been in dispute since the country gained independence in 1960. In 1967, the Christian Igbo ethnic group attacked the north, who in return drove them out of the country all together into Biafra, leading to the Biafran Civil war (1967-1970). Both sides are ultimately at fault and both have committed heinous acts against the other. Their demands of each other involved their split along ethnic and religious lines.

d.) To address the issue, the Nigerian government decided that it would be best to simply distance the groups from one another; Muslim Hausa-Fulanis in the north, Christian Yoruba and Igbos in the south, and a neutral buffer zone in central Nigeria.

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2015 SCORING COMMENTARY

Question 8

Overview

The intent of this question was for students to compare how the governments of both Great Britain and Nigeria have responded to domestic terrorism in the last twenty years. The skills tested were descriptive and analytical. Students had six specific tasks: to identify one group that has engaged in terrorism in Great Britain and to describe its major demand, to describe one policy response the government of Great Britain adopted to address domestic terrorism, to identify one group that has engaged in terrorism in Nigeria and describe its major demand, and describe one policy response the government of Nigeria adopted to address domestic terrorism.

Sample: 8A

Score: 6

In part (a) the response earned 1 point for identifying “[t]he IRA” as one group that has engaged in terrorism in Great Britain in the last twenty years. In part (a) the response earned 1 point for describing that its major demand was “the creation of a united Irish state.” In part (b) the response earned 1 point for describing that in the last twenty years the government of Great Britain “delegated some functions of the government to a subnational government in Northern Ireland” as a way to address domestic terrorism. In part (c) the response earned 1 point for identifying “Boko Haram” as one group that has engaged in terrorism in Nigeria in the last twenty years. In part (c) the response earned 1 point for describing its major demand as “calls for the removal of all western education.” In part (d) the response earned 1 point for describing that in the last twenty years the government of Nigeria has “sent the military to battle the terrorists” as a way to address domestic terrorism.

Sample: 8B

Score: 4

In part (a) the response earned 1 point for identifying “the Irish Republican Army” as one group that has engaged in terrorism in Great Britain in the last twenty years. In part (a) the response does not correctly describe the group’s major demand. In part (b) the response does not correctly describe one policy the government of Great Britain adopted to address domestic terrorism. In part (c) the response earned 1 point for identifying “MEND” as one group that has engaged in terrorism in Nigeria in the last twenty years. In part (c) the response earned 1 point for describing its major demand as “that oil companies leave the Niger Delta, or at the very least distribute wealth more evenly throughout the region.” In part (d) the response earned 1 point for describing that in the last twenty years the government of Nigeria has “addressed MEND by offering amnesty and payment in return for turning over weapons and surrendering.”

Sample: 8C

Score: 1

In part (a) the response does not correctly identify one group that has engaged in terrorism in Great Britain in the last twenty years. In part (a) the response does not correctly describe its major demand. In part (b) the response earned 1 point for describing that in the last twenty years the government of Great Britain “adopted certain policies including airplane checks, and border control” as a way to address domestic terrorism. In part (c) the response does not correctly identify one group that has engaged in terrorism in Nigeria in the last twenty years. In part (c) the response does not correctly describe a group’s major demand. In part (d) the response does not correctly describe one policy the government of Nigeria has adopted to address domestic terrorism in the last twenty years.